

JOHN THOMPSON'S EASIEST PIANO COURSE



约翰·汤普森

简易钢琴教程

4



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手腕断奏

教师注意：

这首乐曲应当用跳跃的手腕断音弹奏。为了训练各种不同的触键方法，指定采用约翰·汤普森特为这一程度的学生编订的《哈农练习曲》。



跳舞的雨滴

Allegretto 小快板

The musical score is written for piano and consists of four systems. Each system has a treble and bass staff. The time signature is 3/4. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' (小快板). The first system is marked 'mp'. The second system is marked 'mp'. The third system is marked 'mp'. The fourth system is marked 'poco rit.'.

左手旋律

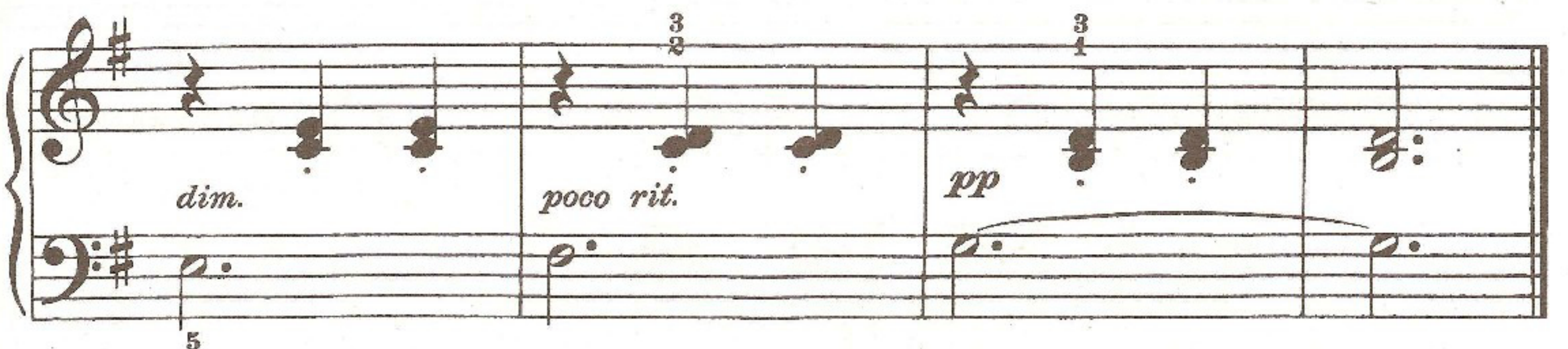
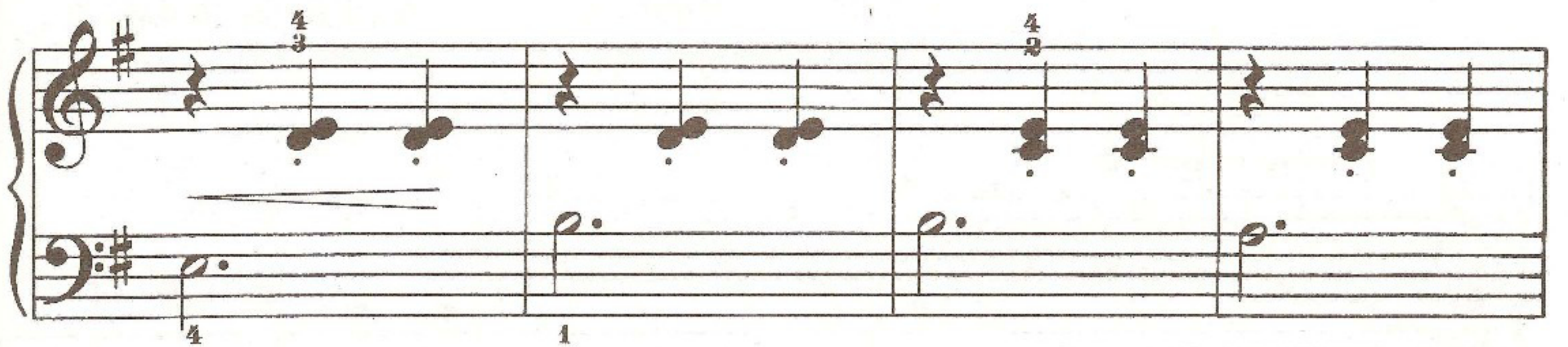
这首小曲的旋律在左手。

当右手用轻巧、短促的双音伴奏时,左手尝试用最美的琴声奏出旋律。

在舞会上

Allegretto 小快板

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' (小快板). The score consists of four systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The left hand plays the melody, while the right hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment using light, short doublets. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamics include 'mp' (mezzo-piano) in the first system. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs.

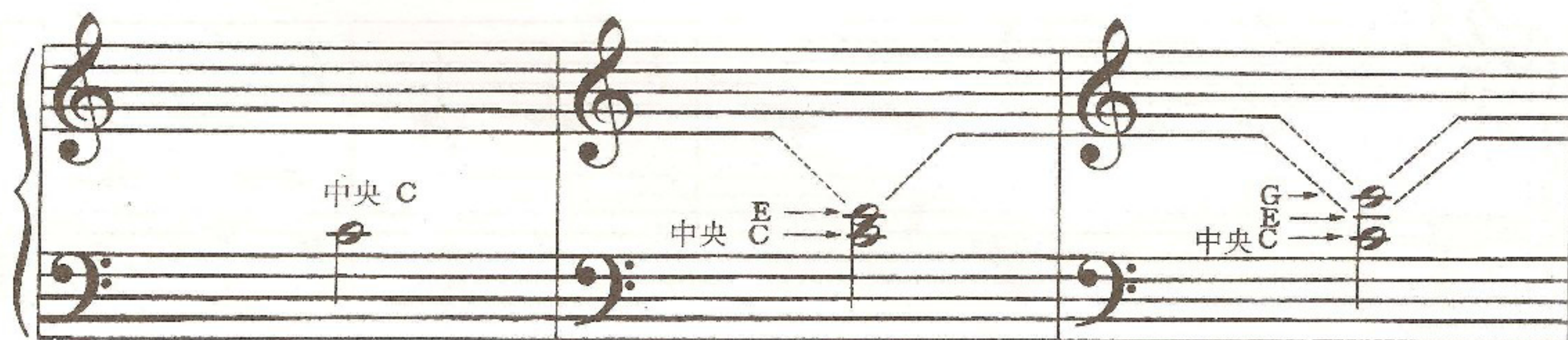


低音谱表上方的加线

在低音谱表的上方

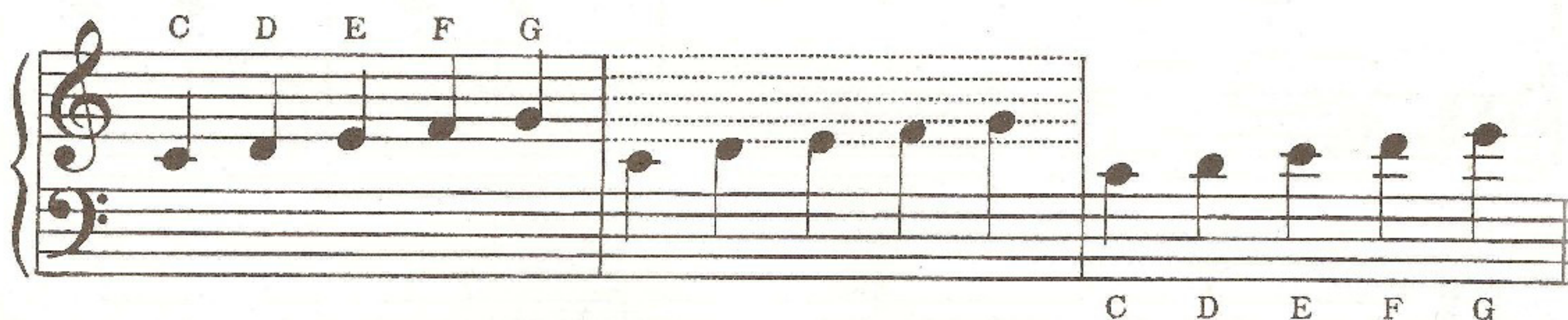
加线是添加在谱表上方或下方的短线,用来记写所有谱表以外的音。

低音谱表上方的加线很容易读认,只要记住所有中央 C 以上的线实际上都是从高音谱表上借用过来的,并且移到下面作为低音谱表的加线使用。



高音谱表的第一线移到下面,
成为低音谱表的 E 音。

高音谱表的第二线移到下面,
成为低音谱表的 G 音。



高音谱表上的这些音,

移到低音谱表上,

在乐谱上看来是这样的。

练习题

先在音符下方写出音名,然后把它们移记到高音谱表上。

用加线把这些音移记到低音谱表上。



记住所有中央 C 以上添加的线都是从高音谱表借用过来的,并且移到下面作为低音谱表的加线使用。

加线练习曲

Moderato 中速

The musical score is written for piano in the key of F# (one sharp). It consists of four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The tempo is marked 'Moderato 中速'. The first system is marked 'mp' and the third 'mf'. The notation includes various chords, scales, and arpeggios, with some notes placed on ledger lines above the treble staff and below the bass staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. The systems are separated by double bar lines.

三四拍子中的附点四分音符

(在三四拍子中)

你已经弹过附点二分音符,并且懂得了如何给每个标有附点的音符增加原来音符时值的一半。

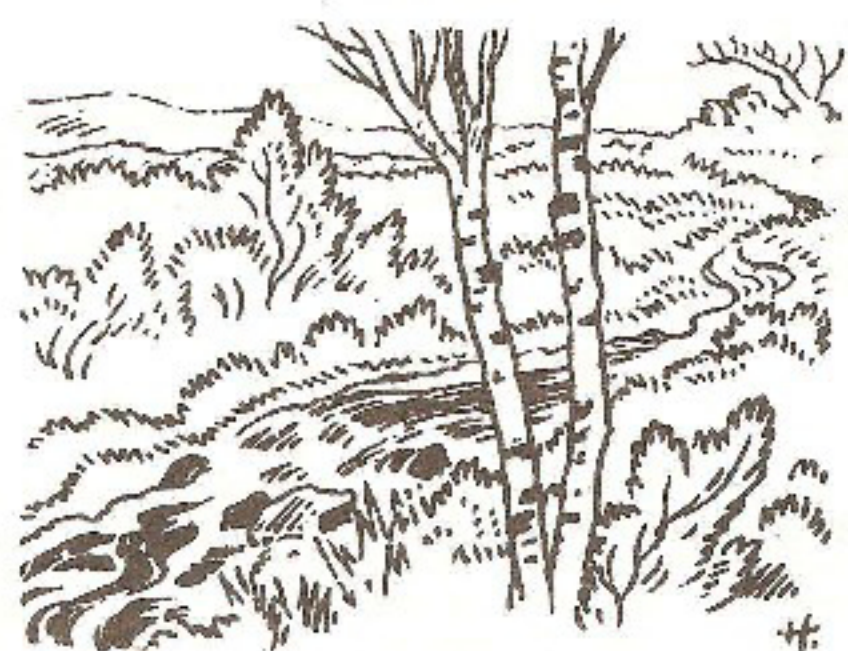
一个附点音符等于一整拍加上下一拍的半拍。

假如你设想有一根线把这一整拍与它后面的半拍连起来,那么弹起来就容易多了。



小河的歌

Andantino 小行板



四四拍子中的附点四分音符

(在四四拍子中)

所有标有重音记号的音，都应当特别加强或加重：



Played 顽皮的

顽皮的精灵

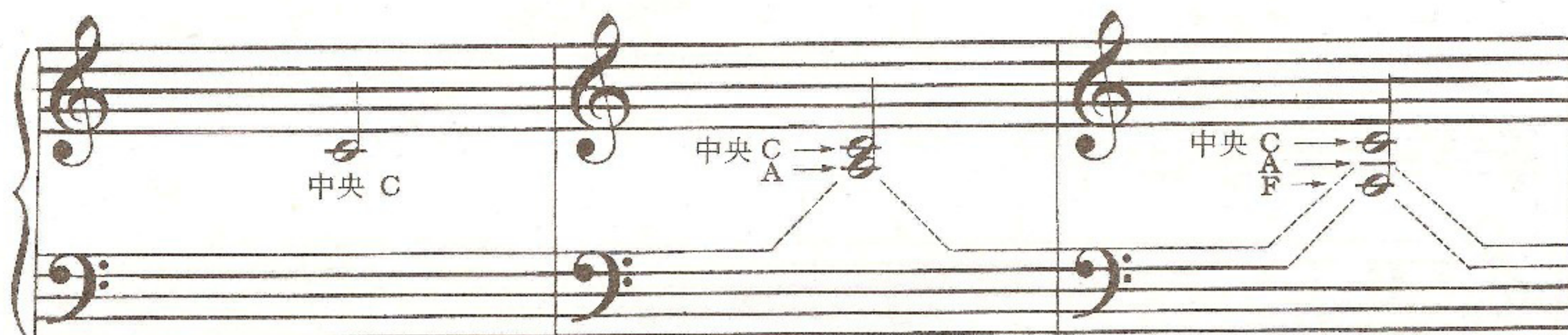


译注：顽皮的精灵(Puck)是莎士比亚喜剧《仲夏夜之梦》中的主角之一，以恶作剧自夸。

高音谱表下方的加线

在低音谱表的下方

高音谱表下方的加线很容易认读,只要记住所有中央 C 以下的线实际上都是从低音谱表借用过来的,并且移到上面作为高音谱表的加线使用。



低音谱表的第一线移到上面,
成为高音谱表的 A 音。

低音谱表的第二线移到上面,
成为高音谱表的 F 音。



低音谱表上的这些音,

移到高音谱表上,

在乐谱上看来是这样的。

练习题

先在音符下方写出音名,然后把它们移记到低音谱表上。

用加线把这些音移记到高音谱表上。



记住所有中央 C 以下添加的线都是从低音谱表借用过来的,并作为高音谱表的加线使用。

加线练习曲

Moderato 中速

mp

右手跨越

mf

f

mp

在同一键上换指

在重复弹奏同一键时换指,会自动导致手的位置的改变,这样手指所能触及的键数就增加了。
细心注视下例中的指法。

书中的故事

Moderato 中速

换指

换指

换指

换指



马车绕山奔驰

Lively 活泼地

南方的歌

She'll be com - in' 'round the moun - tain when she comes,

— She'll be com - in' 'round the moun - tain when she comes;

— She'll be com - in' like the dick - ens with a noise to scare the

chick-ens, She'll be com - in' 'round the moun - tain when she comes.

歌词大意：女巫驾着马车绕山在奔驰，敞着斗篷像个魔鬼，吓得小鸡到处乱窜。

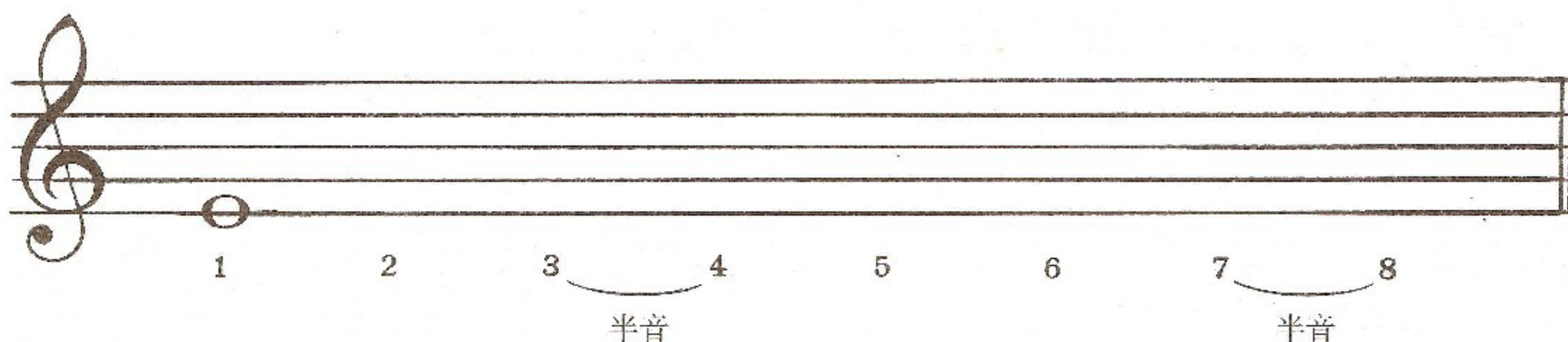
练习题

新学的调——E 大调

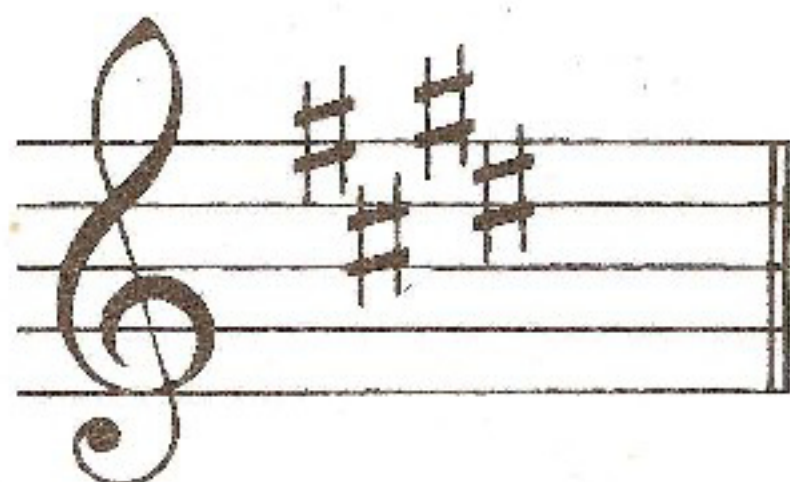
E 大调有四个升记号——F# C# G# D#。

写出 E 大调音阶, 为了保持音阶的结构形式, 必要时使用临时记号。

记住半音音级只出现在音阶的第三、四级和第七、八级之间。其余都是全音音级。



E 大调的调号是这样的:



按照前面的样子写在这里:



用这样的形式写出 E 大三和弦:



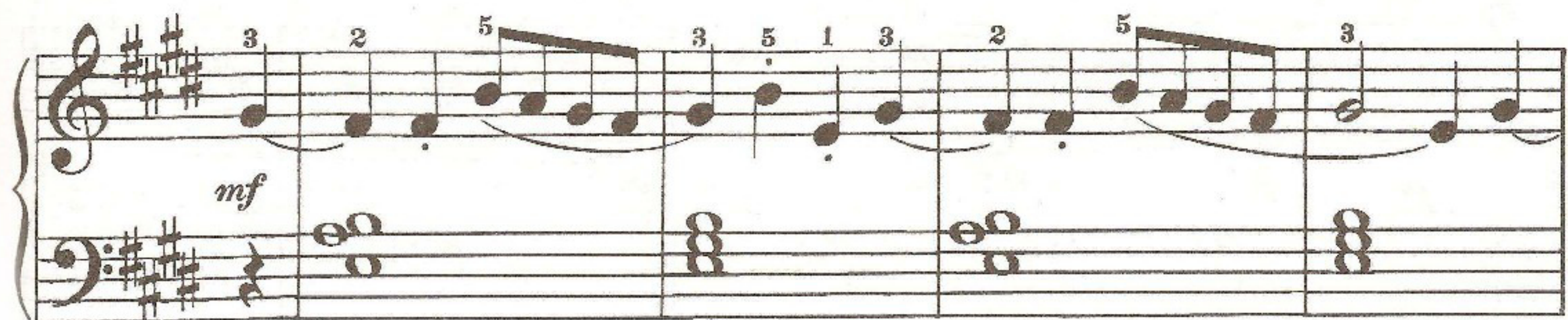
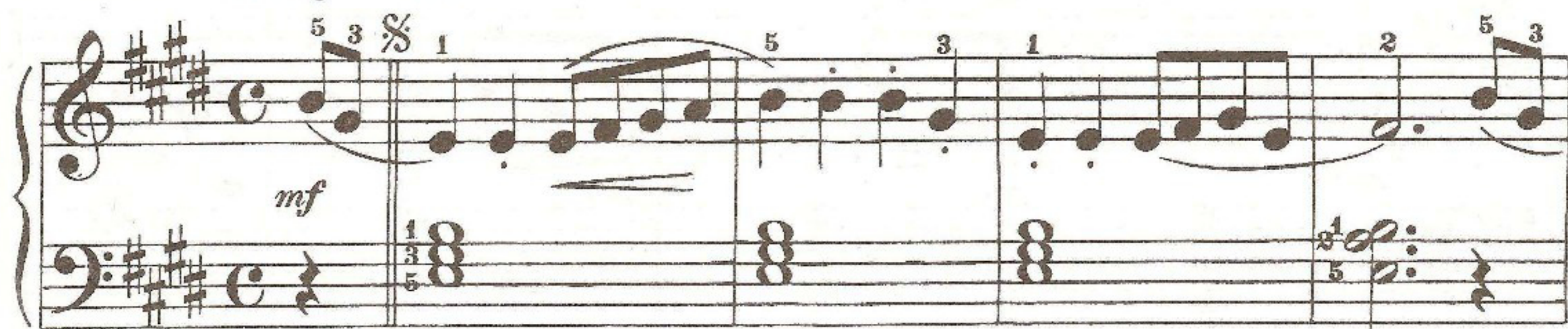
根音位置	第一转位	第二转位

E 大调五指练习

摘棉花的手指

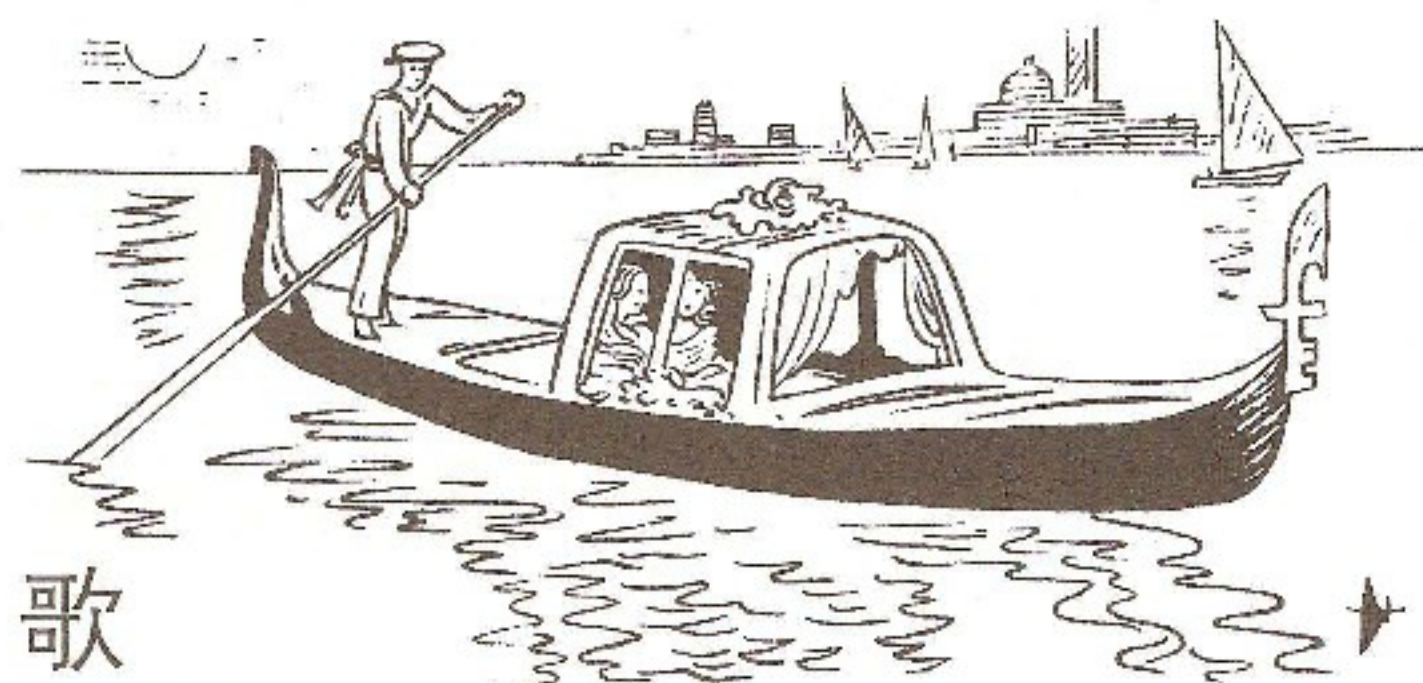
一定要奏出这首乐曲中标有连线的音组和断音之间的差别。

Allegro 快板



二音和三音连线

一定要注意两个音和三个音的连线。当学生正确弹奏时，他们就会摹拟出平底船穿过威尼斯运河水面时那轻轻摇曳的感觉。

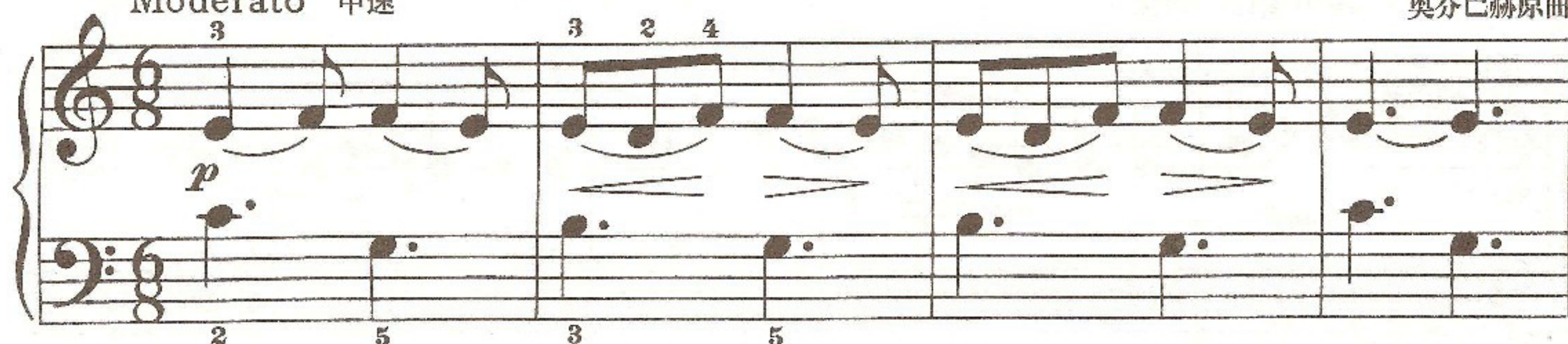


船 歌

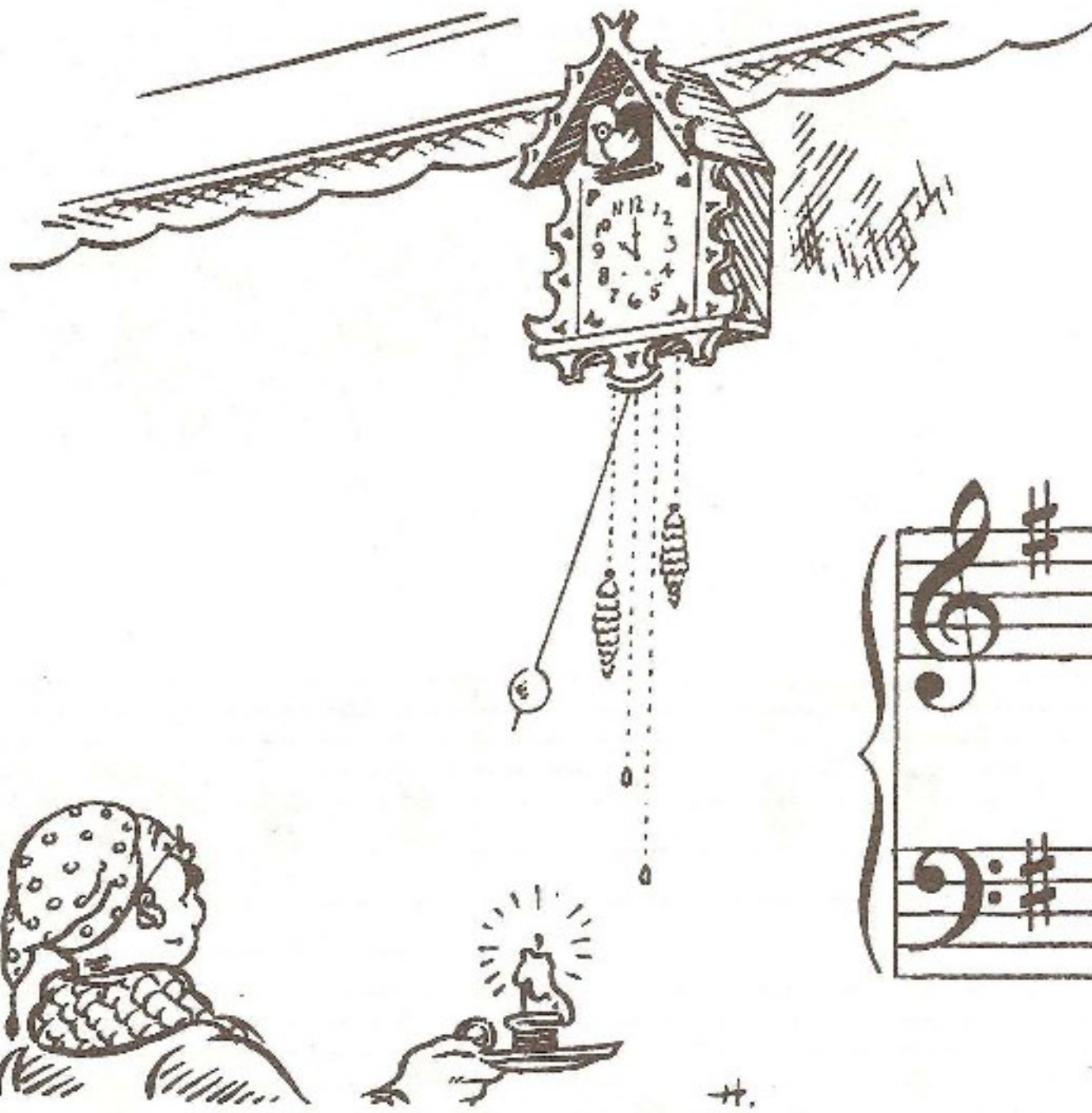
(选自歌剧《霍夫曼的故事》)

奥芬巴赫原曲

Moderato 中速



短连线 and 长连线

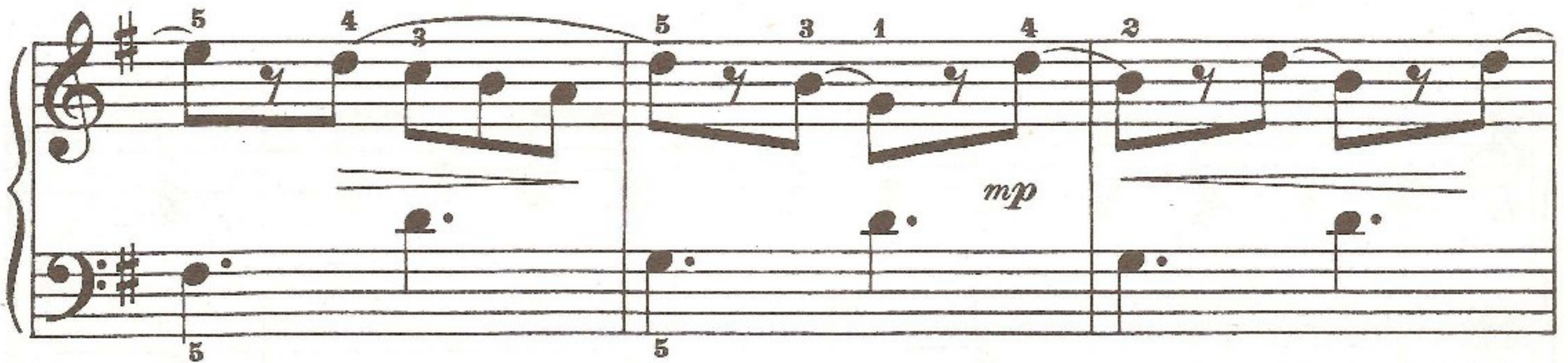


布谷鸟自鸣钟

Allegretto 小快板



Tick Tock Tick Tock



译注:布谷鸟自鸣钟(Cuckoo Clock)是一种按时模仿布谷鸟叫声的有趣时钟。

断 奏 三 度

保持音是一个音乐术语,表示“以持续的方式”演唱或演奏。用这种方式弹奏一个音或和弦,通常在音符上方或下方标一短线,像这样: $\underline{\bullet}$ 或 $\bar{\bullet}$ 。

在这首乐曲中,看看你是如何处理标有断奏记号的和弦与标有保持记号的和弦之间的差别。



驿 站

Allegretto 小快板

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time, marked 'Allegretto 小快板'. It consists of four systems of music. The first system begins with a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic marking. The second system concludes with a 'Fine' marking. The third system includes detailed fingering numbers (1-5) above and below the notes. The fourth system is marked 'D.C. al Fine'. The score illustrates the difference between staccato (indicated by a short line below the note) and tenuto (indicated by a short line above the note) chords.

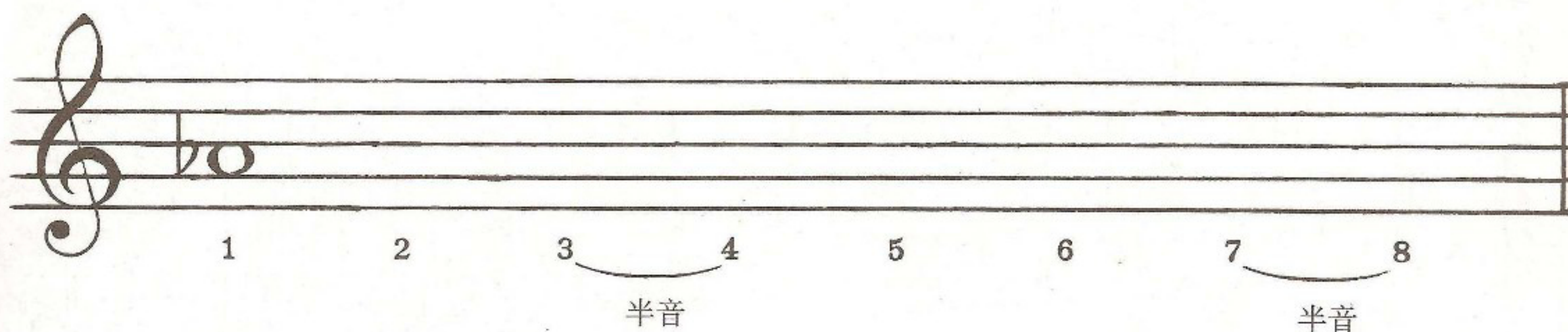
练习题

新学的调—— $\flat A$ 大调

降 A 大调有四个降记号—— $\flat B$ $\flat E$ $\flat A$ $\flat D$ 。

写出降 A 大调音阶, 为了保持音阶的结构形式, 必要时使用临时记号。

记住半音音级只出现在音阶的第三、四级和第七、八级之间。其余都是全音音级。



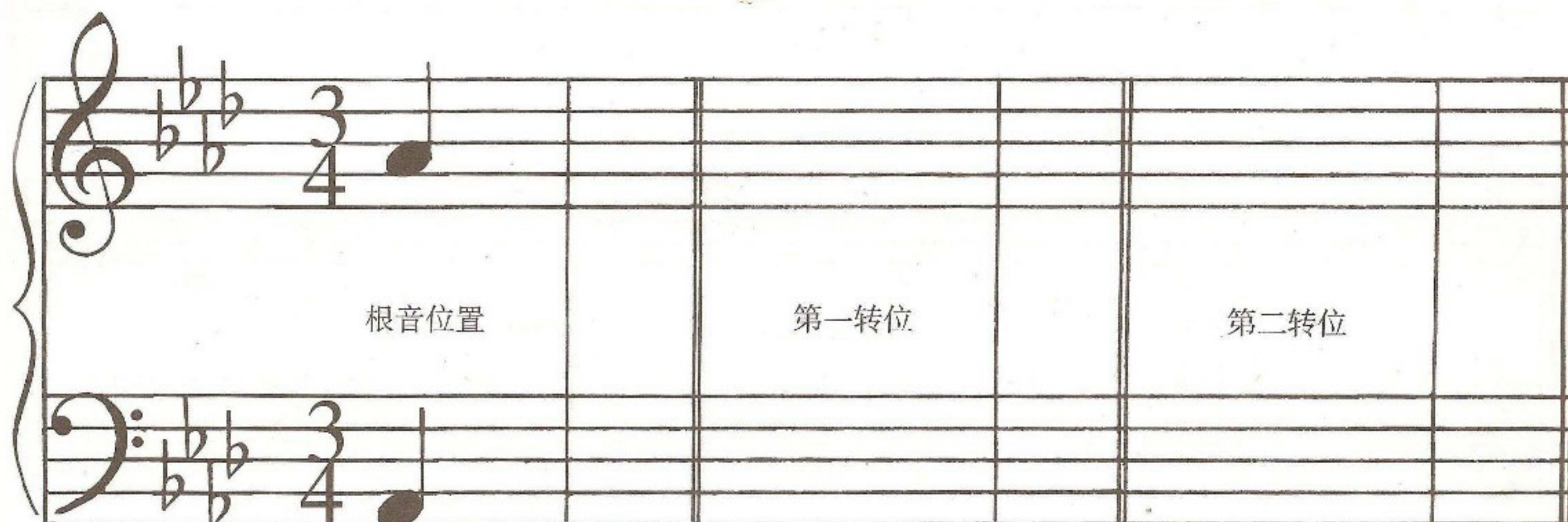
$\flat A$ 大调的调号是这样的:



按照前面的样子写在这里:



用这样的形式写出 $\flat A$ 大三和弦:

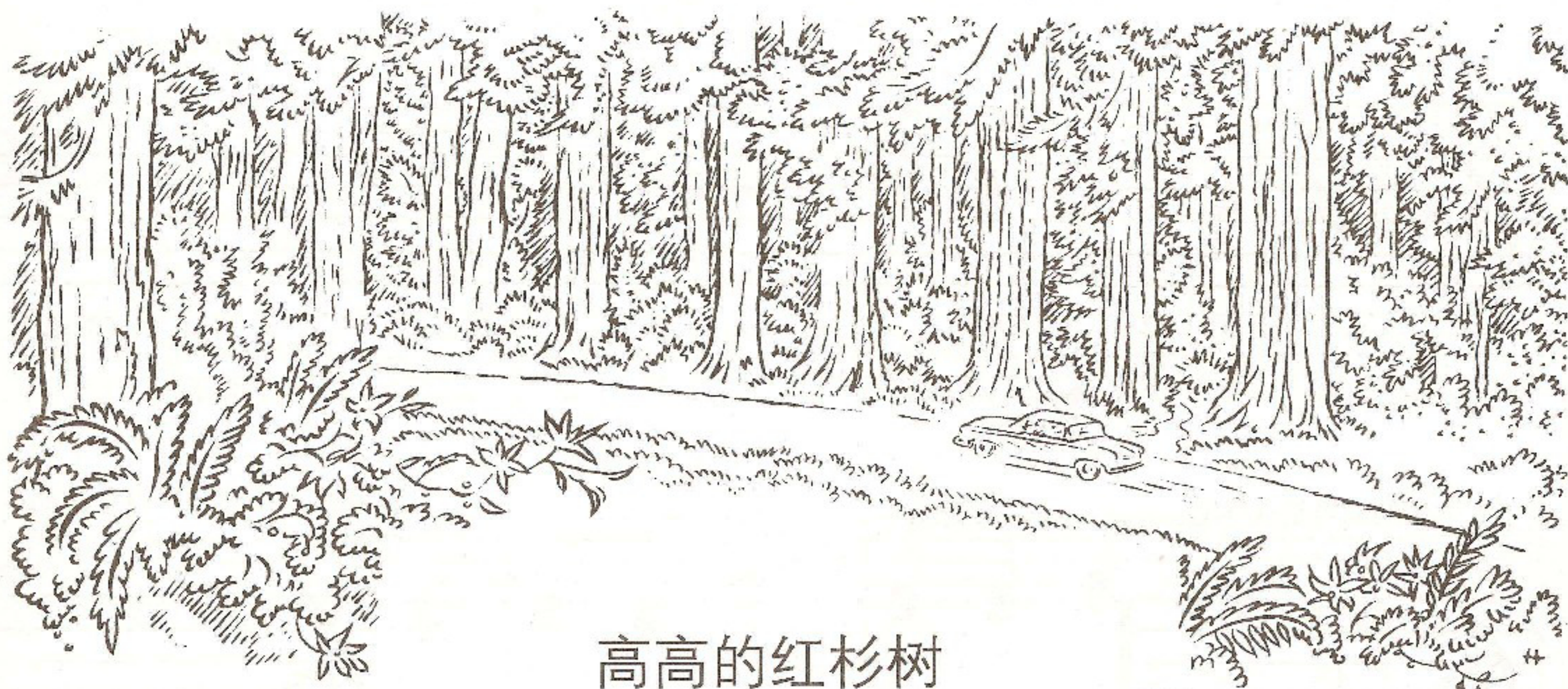


降 A 大调分解和弦练习

教师注意:

在尚未介绍踏板艺术时(本教程在稍后将作详细叙述),看来在这首乐曲和以后的某些乐曲中,允许学生以简单的、最初步的方式使用踏板是可取的,尤其对一些较长的琶音经过句,如果不用踏板,就会显得十分单调。

只要告诉学生,在标有“”的地方踩下延音(右)踏板,一直保持到出现“* ”记号时立即放开就可以了。



高高的红杉树

Andantino 小行板

右手

左手

p

右手

左手

左手

Ped.

mp

右手

左手

Ped.

First system of musical notation (measures 1-4). The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, and D5. The left hand (bass clef) plays a bass line with notes F3, E3, D3, and C3. Fingerings are indicated: 1, 3, 4, 3, 3, 1, 5, 1, 2. The label "左手" (Left Hand) appears twice. A double bar line is present after measure 2.

Second system of musical notation (measures 5-8). The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody with notes D5, C5, B4, A4, and G4. The left hand (bass clef) plays a bass line with notes F3, E3, D3, and C3. Fingerings are indicated: 1, 3, 3. The label "mf" (mezzo-forte) is present. The label "右手" (Right Hand) appears once. The label "左手" (Left Hand) appears twice. A double bar line is present after measure 6.

Third system of musical notation (measures 9-12). The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, and D5. The left hand (bass clef) plays a bass line with notes F3, E3, D3, and C3. Fingerings are indicated: 3, 1, 4, 1, 3, 1, 3. The label "mp" (mezzo-piano) is present. The label "右手" (Right Hand) appears once. The label "左手" (Left Hand) appears twice. A double bar line is present after measure 10.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 13-16). The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody with notes D5, C5, B4, A4, and G4. The left hand (bass clef) plays a bass line with notes F3, E3, D3, and C3. Fingerings are indicated: 4, 5, 1, 5, 1, 5, 2, 1, 2. The label "mf" (mezzo-forte) is present. The label "左手" (Left Hand) appears once. A double bar line is present after measure 14.

断音练习

教师注意：

下面这首乐曲可以用手腕断音或手指断音弹奏。如果用手腕断音，同音反复应用同一手指弹；反之，如果用手指断音，则要求每个音都变换手指。因此，乐谱提供了两种指法。各种断音触键法（手指、手腕、前臂）的详细描述，请看约翰·汤普森编订的《哈农练习曲》。

歌剧《威廉·退尔》选曲

Lively 活泼地

罗西尼原曲

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It features a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo/mood is 'Lively 活泼地'. The piece is identified as a selection from Rossini's 'William Tell'.

System 1: The piano part begins with a melody in the right hand, marked *mp*. The bass part provides harmonic support with chords. Fingerings are indicated for the right hand: 1 4 1, 1 1, 1 1 1, 3 5.

System 2: The piano part continues with a similar melodic line. The bass part has a more active role with eighth notes. Fingerings: 4 2, 1 1 1, 1 1, 1 3, 1 3.

System 3: The piano part features a more complex melodic line with slurs. The bass part has a more active role with eighth notes. Dynamics: *f* (forte) and *mp* (mezzo-piano). Fingerings: 5, 3, 2 2 2, 2 2.

System 4: The piano part continues with a melodic line. The bass part has a more active role with eighth notes. Fingerings: 2 1, 5, 2, 2 1, 3, 2 2.

2/4

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

3 2 4 2 1 3 2 1 2 1 3

mp *p*

3 5 4 1 2 5

f





选自
《蓝色多瑙河》

Moderato 中速

约翰·施特劳斯原曲

Handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of four systems of staves. The score is in 3/4 time and features a variety of musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

System 1: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff starts with a half note (F4), followed by a half note (A4), and then a half note (C5). Bass staff has a half note (F3) and a half note (A2). Dynamic markings: *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *pp* (pianissimo). Fingering: 1, 1, 3, 5, 5, 3, 3, 1. Pedal markings: *Ped.* and **.*

System 2: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff starts with a half note (F4), followed by a half note (A4), and then a half note (C5). Bass staff has a half note (F3) and a half note (A2). Dynamic markings: *pp* and *mp*. Fingering: 5, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4, 4, 2, 1. Pedal markings: *Ped.* and **.*

System 3: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff starts with a half note (F4), followed by a half note (A4), and then a half note (C5). Bass staff has a half note (F3) and a half note (A2). Dynamic markings: *pp* and *mp*. Fingering: 1, 2, 5, 5, 2, 2, 1, 3, 1, 1. Pedal markings: *Ped.* and **.*

System 4: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff starts with a half note (F4), followed by a half note (A4), and then a half note (C5). Bass staff has a half note (F3) and a half note (A2). Dynamic markings: *pp* and *mf* (mezzo-forte). Fingering: 1, 2, 5, 5, 2, 2, 1, 3, 1. Pedal markings: *Ped.* and **.*

First system of musical notation. Treble clef staff contains notes with fingerings 1, 2, 5, 2, 8, 2. Bass clef staff contains notes with dynamics *f*, *p*, and *mf*. A slur covers the first two measures of the bass staff. A dashed line with a bracket above the treble staff spans measures 3 and 4. The system ends with a double bar line and a flower symbol.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef staff contains notes with fingerings 5, 3, 8, and 1. Bass clef staff contains notes with dynamics *p* and *mp*. A slur covers the first two measures of the bass staff. A dashed line with a bracket above the treble staff spans measures 3 and 4. The system ends with a double bar line and a flower symbol.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef staff contains notes with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 5. Bass clef staff contains notes with fingerings 4, 3, 1, 5, 3. A slur covers the first two measures of the treble staff. A crescendo hairpin is placed over the last two measures of the treble staff. The system ends with a double bar line.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef staff contains notes with fingerings 4, 1, 2, 1, 5. Bass clef staff contains notes with fingerings 2, 4, 5, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3. A slur covers the first two measures of the treble staff. A crescendo hairpin is placed over the last two measures of the treble staff. The system ends with a double bar line and a flower symbol.

两手交叉的乐曲

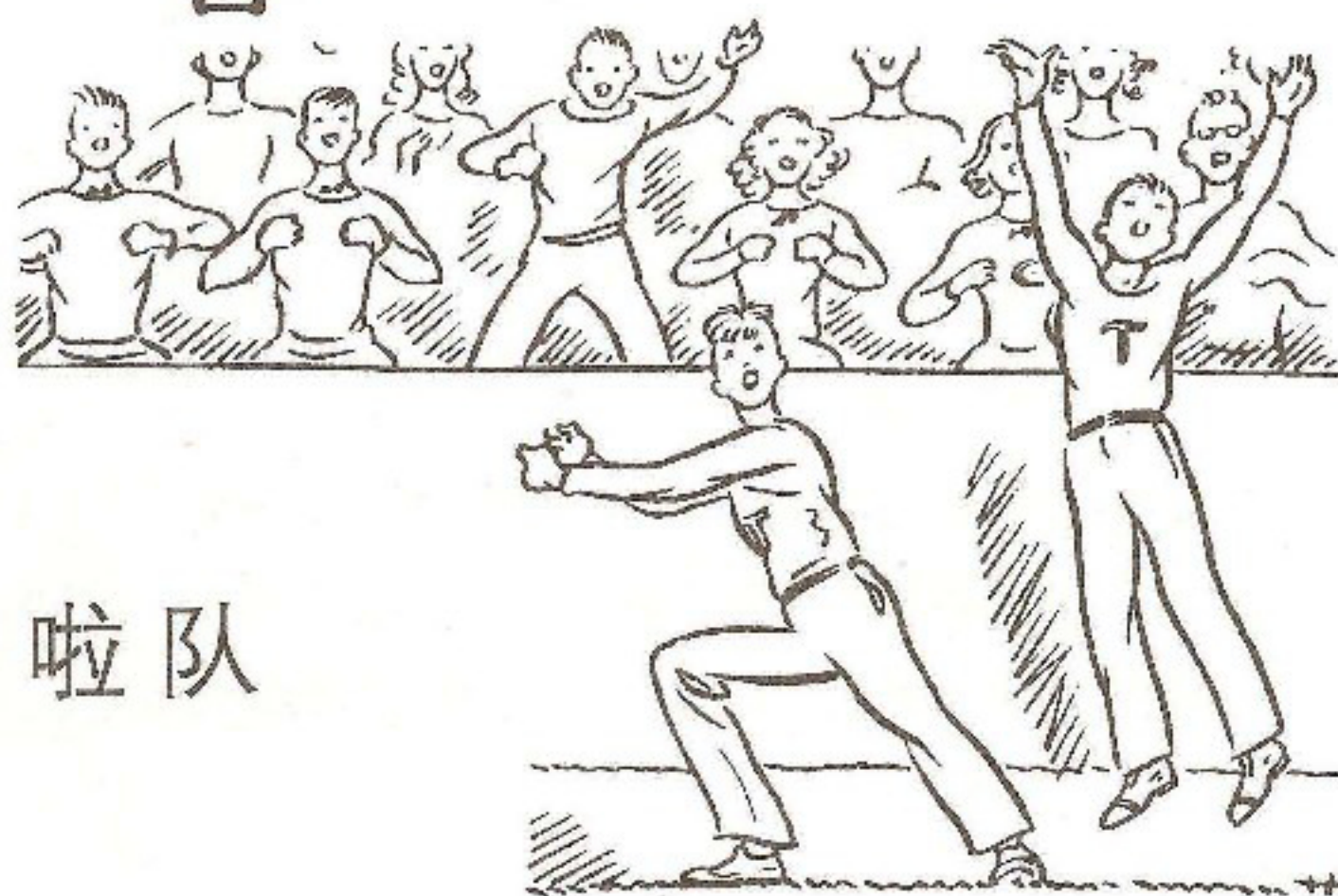


Allegro 快板

This musical score is for the 'The Swan' section of 'The Nutcracker'. It features a piano introduction in D major, 3/4 time. The score is written for piano (p) and includes a section for the left hand (左手) with a crescendo. The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

切分音

为取得切分节奏的效果，必须按乐谱指示奏出有力的重音。



校园啦啦队

Allegro moderato 中庸的快板



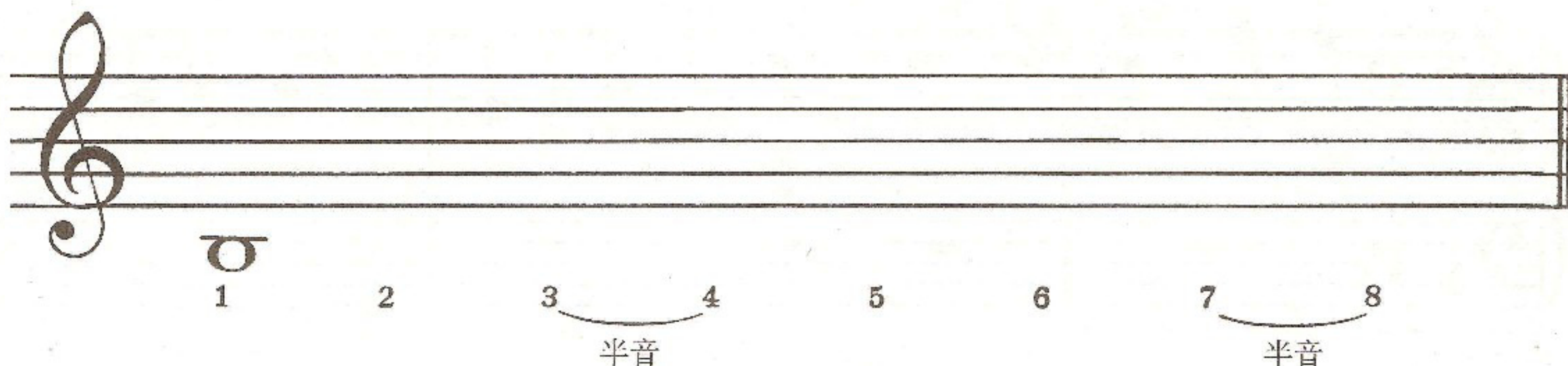
练习题

新学的调——B 大调

B 大调有五个升记号—— $\sharp F$ $\sharp C$ $\sharp G$ $\sharp D$ $\sharp A$ 。

写出 B 大调音阶, 为了保持音阶的结构形式, 必要时使用临时记号。

记住半音音级只出现在音阶的第三、四级和第七、八级之间。其余都是全音音级。



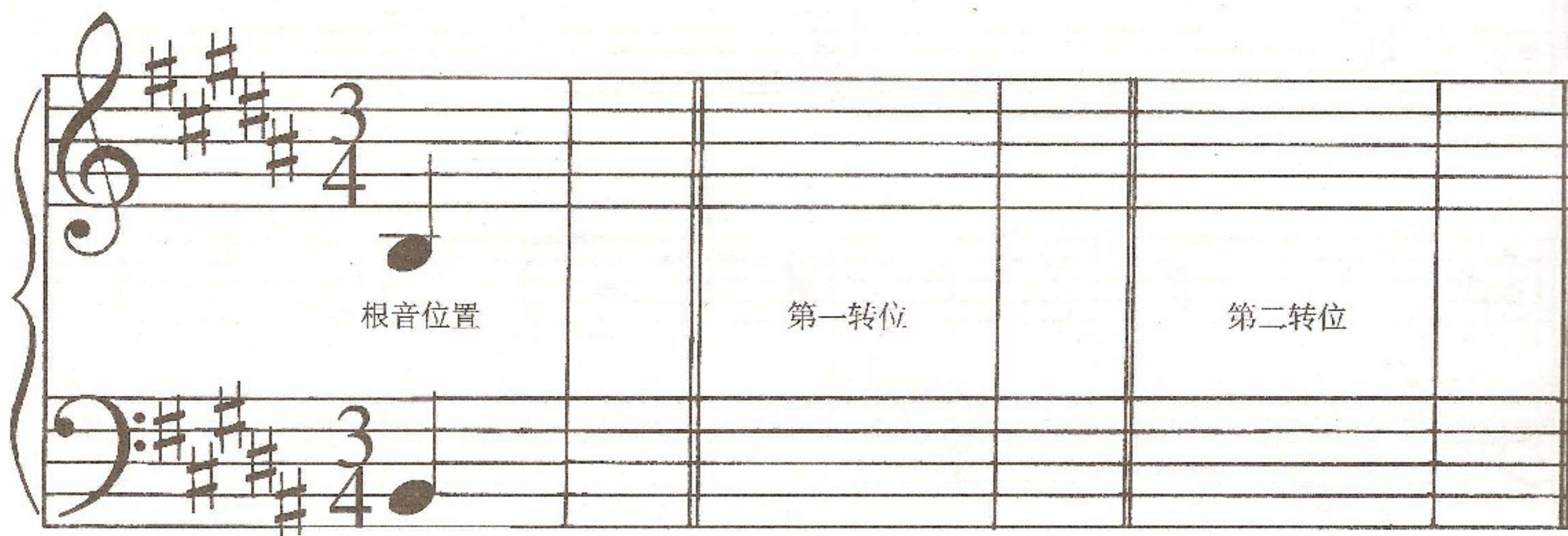
B 大调的调号是这样的:



按照前面的样子写在这里:



用这样的形式写出 B 大三和弦:



B 大调练习



Allegro vivace 活泼的快板

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a melody with a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, followed by a quarter note, and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic marking and contains a bass line with quarter and eighth notes. The second system continues the melody and bass line across four measures, ending with a double bar line. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

2 2 3 1 2 3

f *p*

夜 曲

夜曲意为夜晚的歌。

它是器乐曲的一种常用形式，并且总是包含一个使人联想起黄昏的静谧的抒情曲调。



黄 昏 的 歌

Andantino 小行板

The musical score is written in 3/4 time with a tempo marking of Andantino (小行板). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *poco rit. pp* (poco ritardando, pianissimo). The piece concludes with a final cadence.

断音和保持音

这首舞曲要弹得热烈和激情。运用短促的断音和有力的重音，并注意弹好间或出现的保持音。



选自 《戈帕克舞曲》

穆索尔斯基原曲

Allegro 快板

mf

sf

mp

f

ff

译注：戈帕克(Hopak)是一种乌克兰民间舞蹈，舞者身着鲜艳的民族服装，竞相即兴表演各种舞步，如跳跃、蹲式踢腿和旋转等，气氛异常热烈。穆索尔斯基的这首《戈帕克舞曲》原为歌剧《索罗庆采市集》选曲，后由作者改编成钢琴曲。

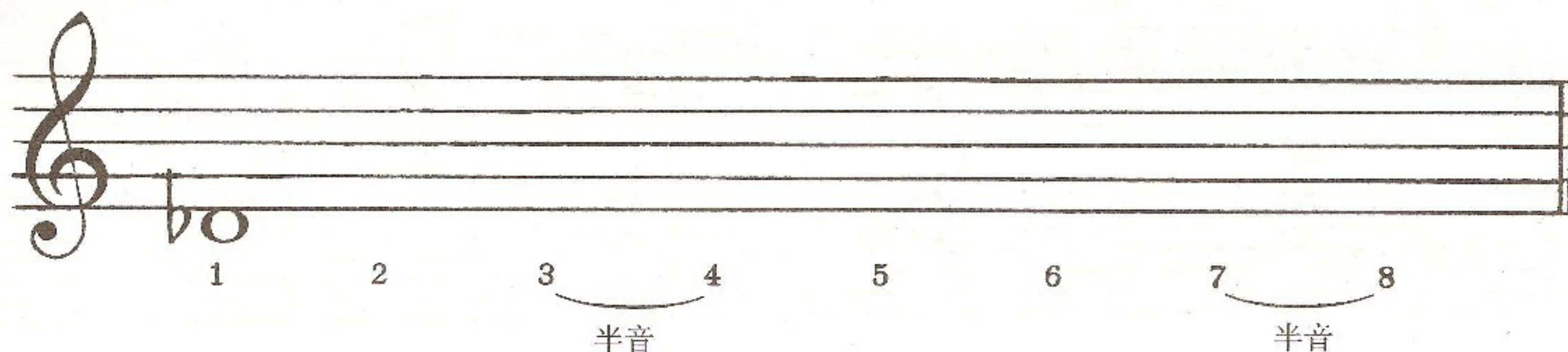
练习题

新学的调—— $\flat D$ 大调

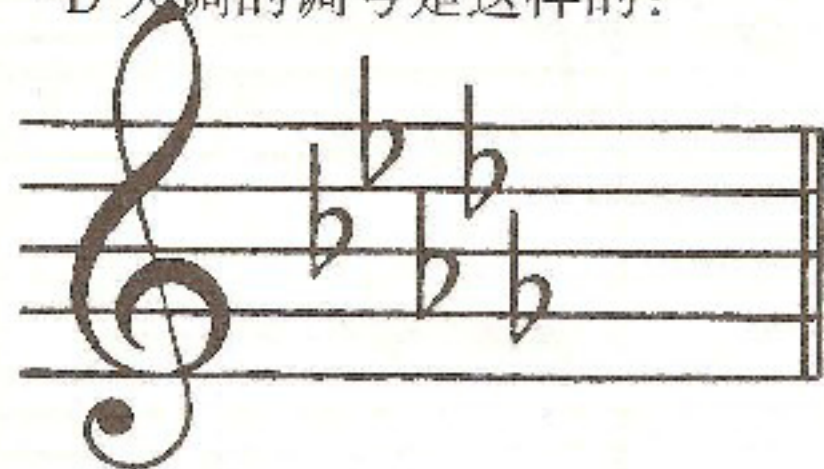
降 D 大调有五个降记号—— $\flat B$ $\flat E$ $\flat A$ $\flat D$ $\flat G$ 。

写出降 D 大调音阶, 为了保持音阶的结构形式, 必要时使用临时记号。

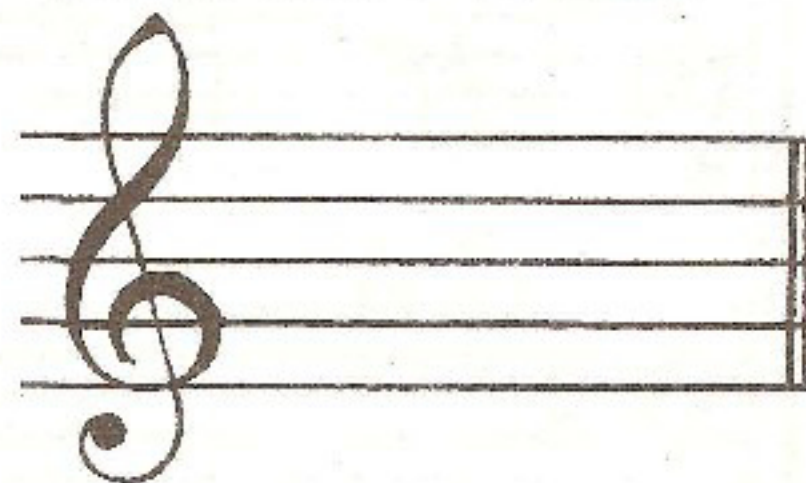
记住半音音级只出现在音阶的第三、四级和第七、八级之间。其余都是全音音级。



$\flat D$ 大调的调号是这样的:



按照前面的样子写在这里:



用这样的形式写出 $\flat D$ 大三和弦:



根音位置	第一转位	第二转位

降 D 大调练习曲

Moderato 中速

mp

左手跨越

Ped.

左手跨越

左手

Ped.

左手

Ped.

左手

rit.

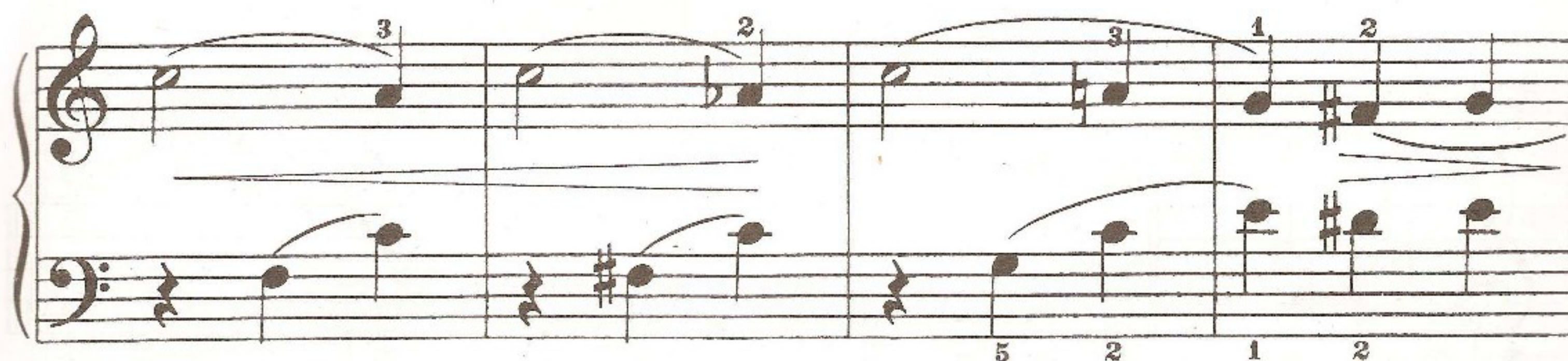
左手 pp

Ped.

滑 冰 场 上

Moderato 中速

The piano score for "On the Ice Skating Rink" (滑冰场上) is written in 3/4 time with a tempo of Moderato (中速). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is divided into four systems of music. The first system begins with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic marking. The bass clef part has fingerings 1 and 2. The second system has fingerings 2, 4, 1, 5, 1 in the treble and 5, 3, 4, 2, 1, 5 in the bass. The third system has fingerings 3, 1, 5, 2, 3 in the treble and 1, 2 in the bass. The fourth system has fingerings 3, 1, 5, 2, 3 in the treble and 5, 3, 5, 2, 1 in the bass. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.



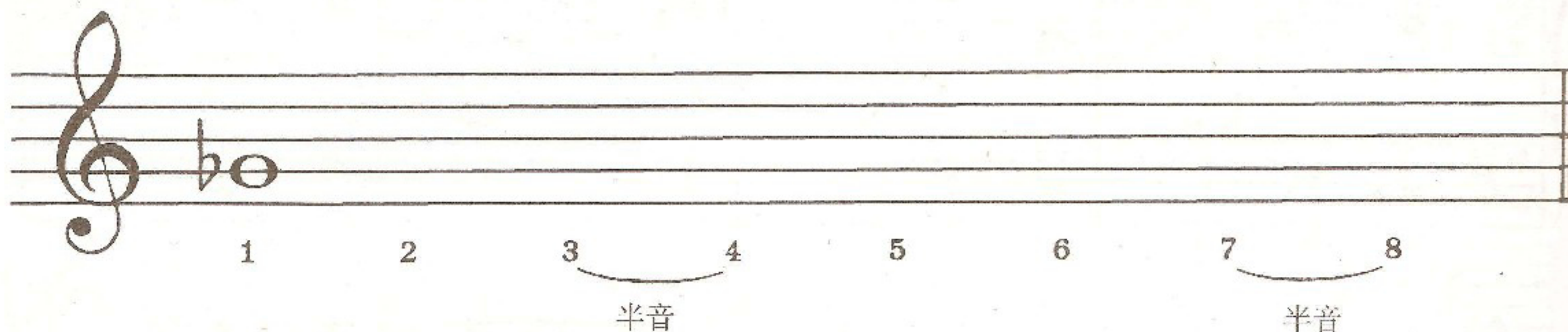
练 习 题

新学的调—— $\flat G$ 大调

降 G 大调有六个降记号—— $\flat B$ $\flat E$ $\flat A$ $\flat D$ $\flat G$ $\flat C$ 。

写出降 G 大调音阶, 为了保持音阶的结构形式, 必要时使用临时记号。

记住半音音级只出现在音阶的第三、四级和第七、八级之间。其余都是全音音级。



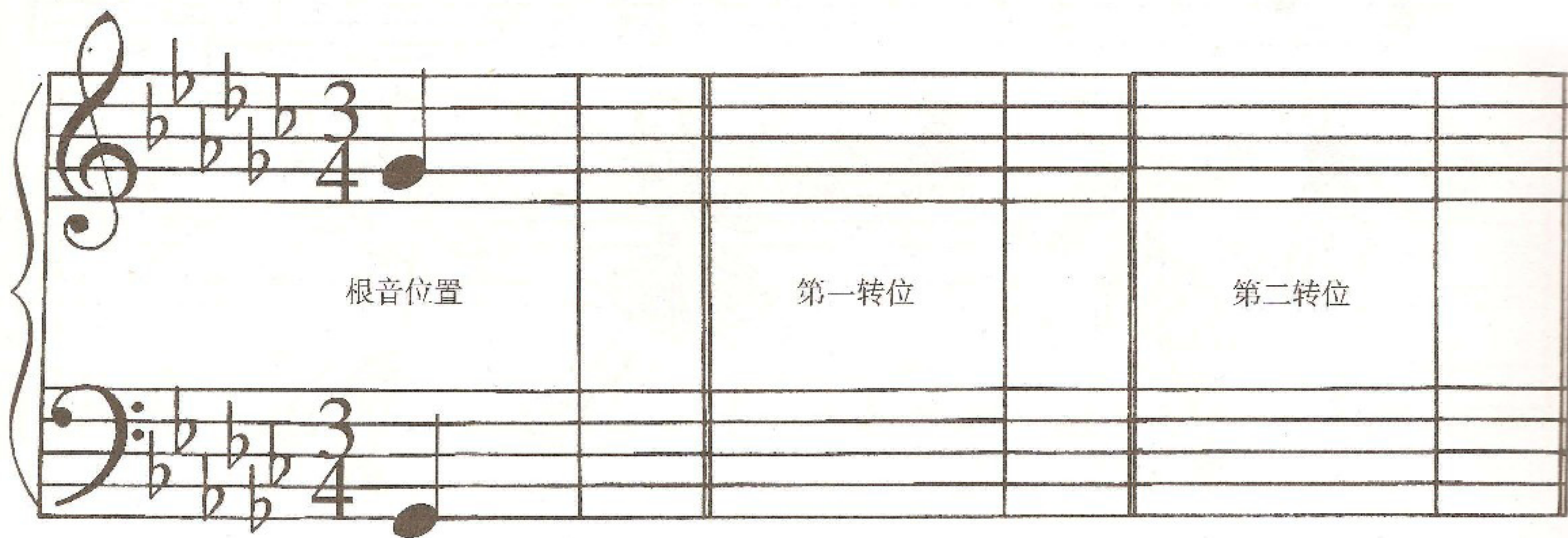
$\flat G$ 大调的调号是这样的:



按照前面的样子写在这里:



用这样的形式写出 $\flat G$ 大三和弦:

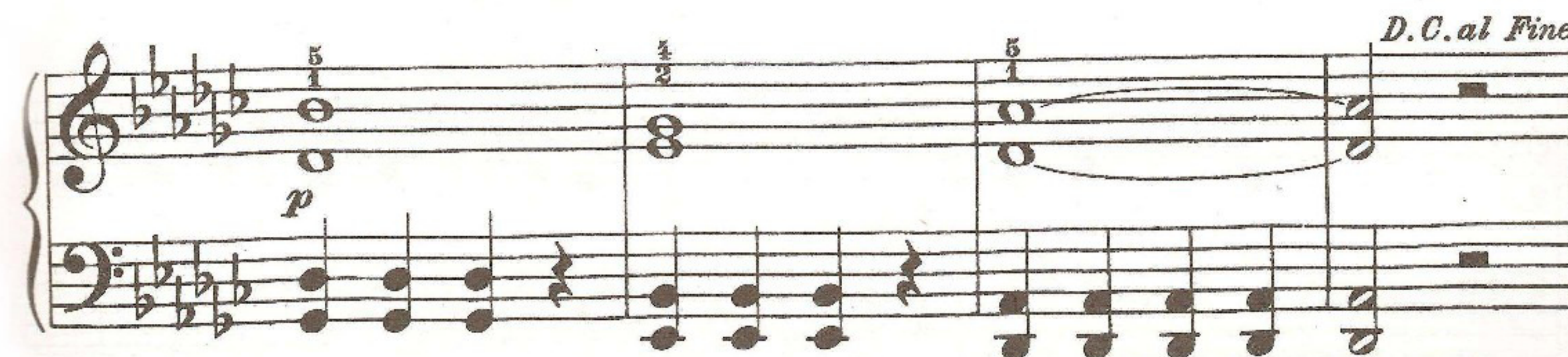


降 G 大调练习



朝鲜小夜曲

Moderato 中速



注意新的降记号($\flat$ C)。它只出现一次。一定要找到它!

玩高空秋千的人

Moderato 中速

奥基夫

The piano score is written for a single instrument in 3/4 time, key of D major (one sharp). The tempo is Moderato (中速). The score is divided into five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The right hand (treble staff) features a melodic line with various ornaments, slurs, and fingerings (1-5). The left hand (bass staff) provides harmonic support with chords and single notes, also including fingerings. The dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano). The score concludes with a final cadence in the fifth system.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are indicated above the notes. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is placed below the staff. The bass line features chords and single notes. A *sfz* (sforzando) marking is present at the end of the system.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. Fingering numbers 1, 3, 5, 4, 5, 1, 2 are indicated. A *mp* (mezzo-piano) marking is at the beginning. The bass line has chords and single notes with fingering numbers 1, 2, 3.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. Fingering numbers 2, 3, 4 are indicated. The bass line has chords and single notes with fingering numbers 1, 5, 3.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. Fingering numbers 5, 5, 2, 3, 4 are indicated. A *f* (forte) marking is present. The bass line has chords and single notes with fingering numbers 1, 3, 2.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 5 are indicated. A *mp* (mezzo-piano) marking is at the beginning. The bass line has chords and single notes with fingering numbers 5, 1, 3, 2.

水仙

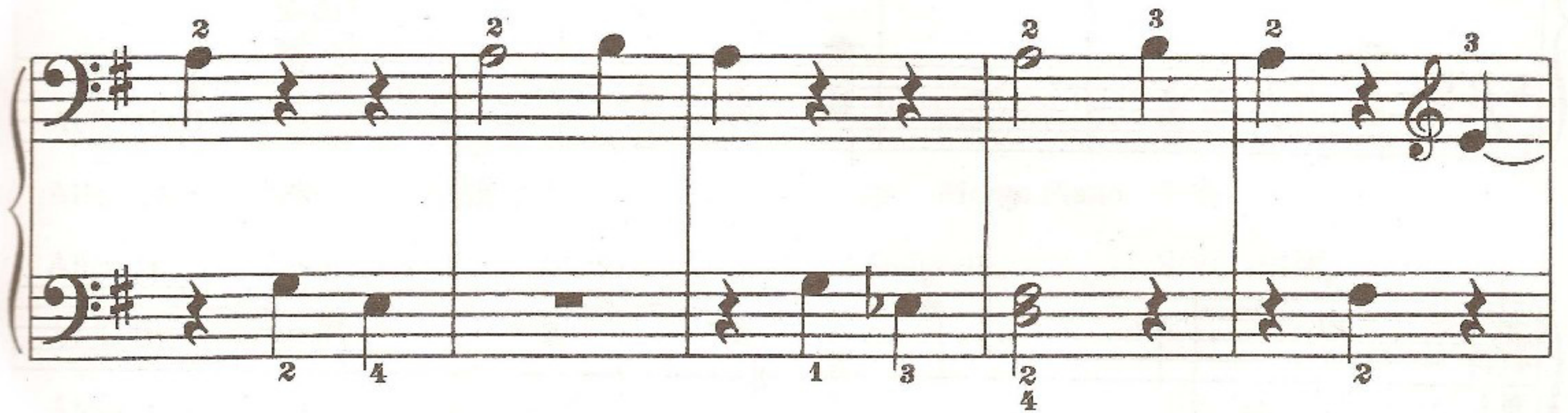
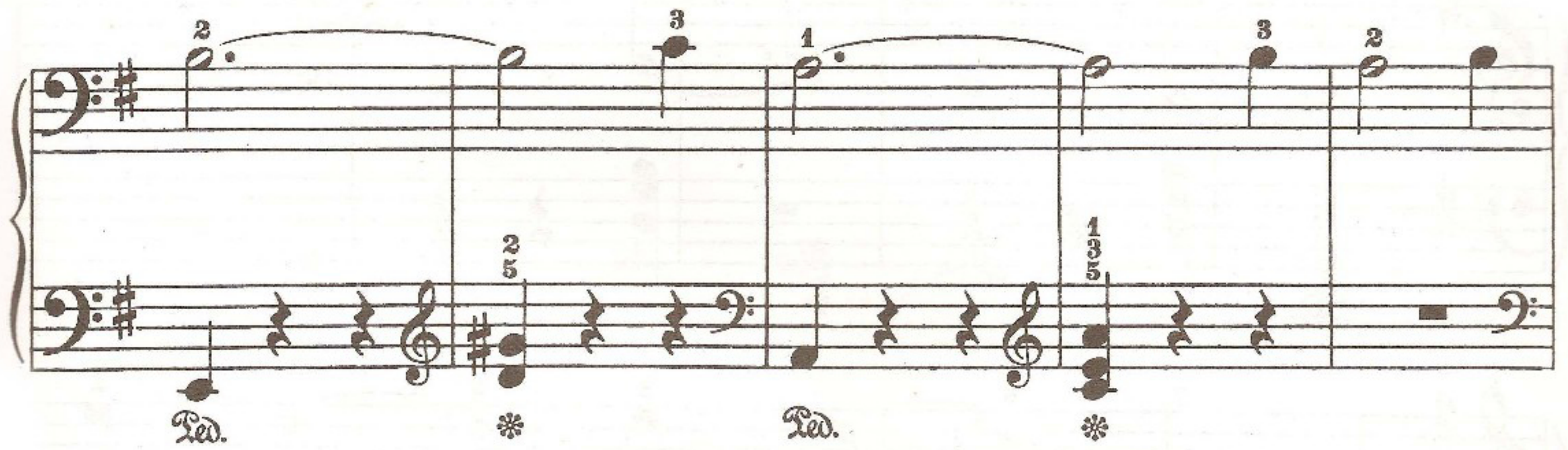
Allegretto 小快板

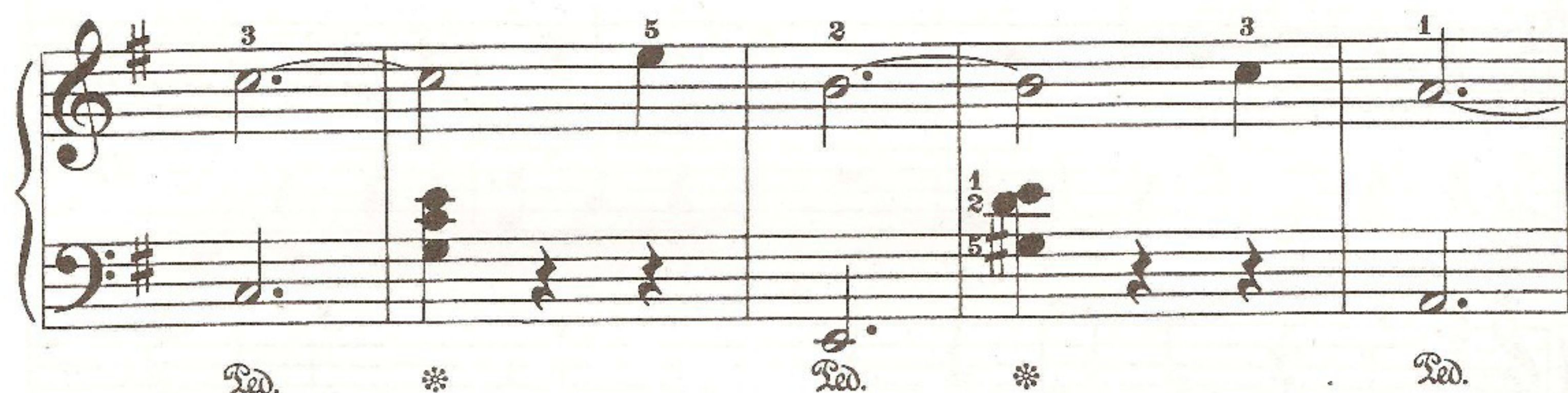
内 文

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The second system also consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The melody continues with a quarter note C5, followed by a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. The score is marked with a 'C' time signature and a 'C' key signature. The tempo is marked 'And.' and the dynamics are marked 'mf' and 'f'. The score is numbered 1 through 8.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano, with a bass staff on top and a treble staff on the bottom. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The bass staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The treble staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is in 2/4 time. The bass staff contains a melody with notes and rests, and the treble staff contains a melody with notes and rests. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure of the bass staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The first measure of the treble staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. Below the treble staff, there is a small asterisk and the word "Fin.".

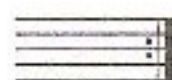
A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in the upper staff, featuring a series of chords and single notes, with some notes marked with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The voice part is in the lower staff, featuring a melody with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. The melody is written in a treble clef and includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in the second measure. The score is divided into four measures, each marked with a star symbol (*). The first measure is marked "Led." (Lead). The second measure is marked "Led." (Lead). The third measure is marked "Led." (Lead). The fourth measure is marked "Led." (Lead).





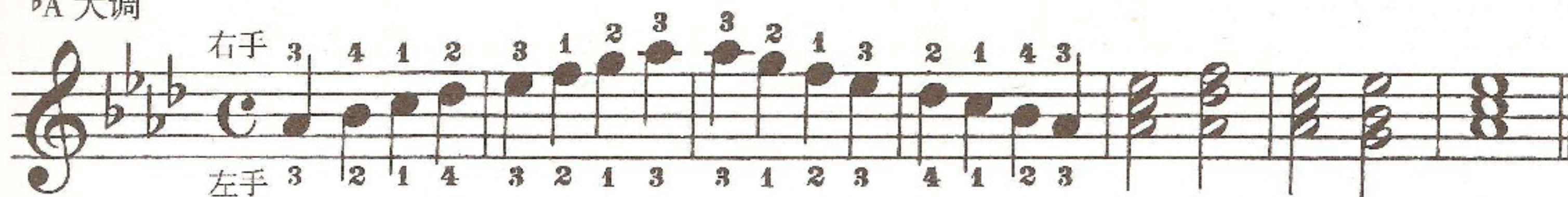
术 语 表

音乐术语和表情记号

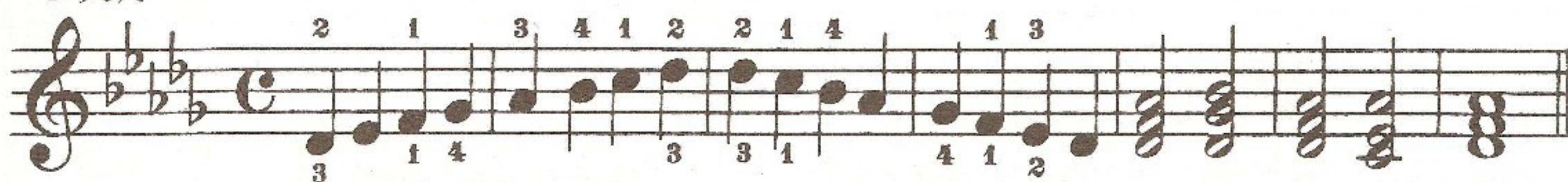
Accent >	强音记号 用于加强一个音或和弦	mf Mezzo Forte	中强
Allegretto	小快板 轻快而活泼	mp Mezzo Piano	中弱
Allegro	快板	Moderato	中板 中速
Andante	行板	 Pause	延长号 按作品风格和演奏者的意图延长一个音或和弦。
Andantino	小行板 比 Andante稍快	pp Pianissimo	很弱
	Crescendo (cresc.) 渐强	p Piano	弱
	Decrescendo (decresc.) 渐弱	Poco	一点儿 少许
Diminuendo (dim.)	渐弱		反复记号
D.C. al Fine	从头反复至Fine处结束	r.h.	右手
D.S. al Fine	从%处反复至Fine处结束	l.h.	左手
f Forte	强	Ritard(rit.)	渐慢
ff Fortissimo	很强	 Slur	连奏 连贯的
Lively	活泼地	Vivace	快而活泼
8-----	高八度演奏		

新的音阶与和弦

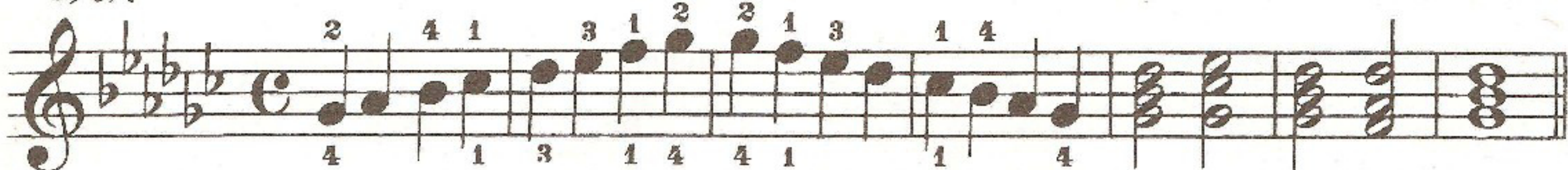
$\flat A$ 大调



$\flat D$ 大调



$\flat G$ 大调



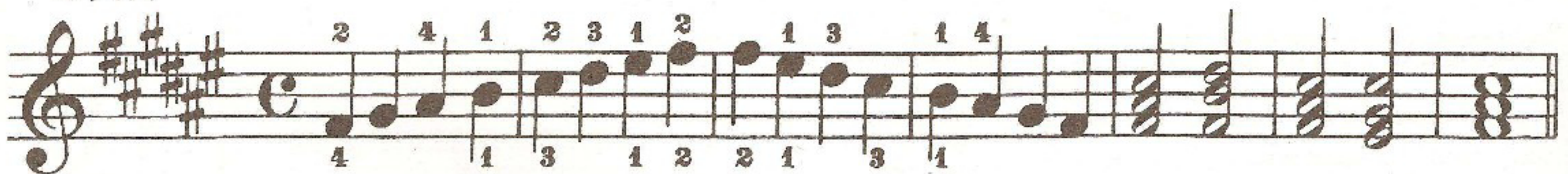
E 大调



B 大调



$\sharp F$ 大调



$\sharp C$ 大调

